much more favourable for Jewish immigration, as a highly developed industry supplied raw materials and half-manufactures for the finishing trades, in which the Jews specialize; further, the enormous growth of the cities offered extensive possibilities to the Jews in commerce, in real estate, and in the entertainment trades (cinemas, theatres, concerts, restaurants, etc.); lastly, in the United States, especially before the great influx of Italians began, the Jews met with no competition from cheap labour, but much rather could underbid the wages of American labour without reducing the standard of living to which they themselves were accustomed. The occupation of pedlars, street traders, small shopkeepers, and tailors, in which so many of the poor, or relatively poor, Jewish immigrants had found their economic "start" in America, are now overcrowded and offer few chances to new immigrants.

It seems that there are no countries left in the world, hitherto untouched by Jewish immigration, which are fit to receive it. Chile, Peru, Bolivia, etc., have been suggested, but are hardly suitable, for climatic and economic reasons*

Palestine is an exception, as there part of the Jewish immigration can be placed in agriculture which, because of its importance for the Jewish National Home, is in higher esteem than elsewhere. The excellent returns

from orange groves, which form, the principal branch of Palestinian agriculture, combined with the national appeal of Palestine, attract Jewish capital. Also industry develops, and it differs from Jewish industry elsewhere in that not the manufacturers and office staffs ^only, but also the technical managers and workmen are Jews. If the present favourable economic development of the country continues, Palestine, which in 1933 received about 12,500 Jewish immigrants, will be able to absorb more than half of the total Jewish emigration. The Government is bound under the Mandate to promote Jewish immigration within the limits of the economic absorptive capacity of the country.